

the feeble and divided efforts that have been made, what may we not expect from the systematized efforts of such an Institution?

The Rev. Mr. Sommers, in rising to second this resolution, adverted, in handsome terms, to the delightfully encouraging fact, as it appeared by the statements which had been made, that no efforts in the cause of Christian benevolence had ever been more completely successful than those which have been made in behalf of seamen. It appeared by the statements of the gentleman who had just spoken, that upwards of 3000 seamen had been hopelessly converted in England alone, during the last eight years; and that about 120,000 seamen, including their families, had, during this period, been brought under the regular administration of the Gospel, in London. From these, and other facts equally pleasing, it was clearly demonstrated, that seamen are not so helplessly depraved as has been too generally supposed; but that they are keenly susceptible of serious impressions, and always accessible to kindness. In the course of his excellent remarks, the Reverend gentleman introduced a number of interesting facts relating to seamen in this port. It was only a few days since, that a seaman, strolling along the streets, was casually invited by a passing Christian, to the Mariners' Church. During the exercises deep conviction seized upon him, and he, who a few days ago was an abandoned profligate, is now rejoicing in the hope of a glorious salvation.

The Rev. Dr. Murray, in offering the second resolution, enlarged with much spirit and pertinency upon the subject. All classes of the community were interested in the proposed measures; patriotism alone would prompt the most effective efforts to elevate the tone of morals among seamen—national character is concerned. The supineness of Christians was warmly deprecated. It was not a little surprising, when we see our blessed Lord, in the very commencement of his labours, turning his attention to mariners, and selecting from among them, too, some of his earliest companions, that his professed disciples, in after ages should have so totally neglected them.

The Rev. Dr. Bangs rose to second this motion; he thought we had neither conceded duty nor policy in neglecting this interesting class of men. It was urged in behalf of domestic missions, that we were obligated to do something for the aborigines; we were indebted to them for the land we inhabit. Are we not also indebted to sailors for the discovery of this land; for bringing us hither? Are we not dependent on them for many of the necessities, and most of the luxuries of life—for the promotion of our foreign missionary operations, the diffusion and spread of knowledge? Another view of the subject—Seamen will either export our virtues or vices; they have hitherto been a reproach to us in Pagan ports. Missionaries complain that the vicious conduct of seamen from Christian countries retard their operations, and excite prejudices against us. Reverse their character, and the happiest results will follow. We have neither room nor time to give the very interesting speeches made on this occasion. All who listened to them appeared to be deeply impressed with a strong sense of the importance and expediency of doing something immediately in this interesting cause. After the adjournment of the meeting, the Committee appointed to prosecute its objects, organized, appointed its honour, Judge Thompson, Chairman, and have entered with much spirit upon the duties of their appointment. An address to the people of the United States, upon the subject, is preparing, and will soon be presented.

MEETING AT THE CITY HOTEL.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of New York, held at the City Hotel, on Tuesday evening, the 25th ult., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of adopting measures preparatory to the formation of an *American Seamen's Friend Society*, pursuant to public notice, the Hon. Smith Thompson was called to the Chair, and John R. Hurd appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated, and several letters* from different persons in some of the principal sea-ports, cordially approving the design, being read, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

On motion of the Rev. Dr. M'Auley, of the Presbyterian church, seconded by the Rev. C. G. Sommers, of the Baptist church,

Resolved, That this meeting would regard, with peculiar interest, the formation of a National Seamen's Friend Society, to have the seat of its operations in the City of New York; and that we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to promote the highest prosperity, and the most extensive usefulness of such an institution.

On motion of the Rev. Wm. M'Murray, D. D. of the Dutch Reformed church, seconded by the Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D. of the Methodist Episcopal church,

Resolved, That the Christian public be invited to co-operate with us in the formation of such an institution.

On motion of Capt. Brown, of the United States' revenue cutter, seconded by the Rev. Benjamin Mortimer, of the Moravian church,

Resolved, That the following gentlemen, to wit, Hon. Smith Thompson, Richard Varick, Theodore Dwight, Wm. W. Woolsey, Rev. John Truair, Francis Hall, Rensselaer Havens, Nahai Taylor, Samuel Candler, R. Brumley, D. W. C. Oliphant, R. M. Blatchford, John B. Yates, George Douglass, Jeremiah Taylor, John R. Hurd, Anson G. Phelps, and Silas Holmes, Esquires, be a Committee to carry into effect the views of this meeting.

Agreeably to the arrangements of the meeting, a collection was then made to defray the expenses of the Committee in the prosecution of the object of their appointment, which amounted to \$35.

The thanks of the meeting being voted to Mr. Jennings for the use of the room, a motion to adjourn was moved and carried.

SMITH THOMPSON, Chairman.
JOHN R. HURD, Secretary.

* The letters here referred to, were from the Rev. James Milnor D. D. New-York; the Rev. William Jenks, D. D. Boston; the Rev. James Eastburn, of the Mariners' Church, Philadelphia; from an officer of the Baltimore Seamen's Union Bethel Society; and from a gentleman of respectability in Philadelphia,

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

England.—By the arrival at New-York, of the ship Silas Richards, from Liverpool, London papers of the 26th, and Liverpool papers of the 28th of September, have been received. They contain very little news. A cabinet council was held in London on the 24th, when it was determined that there should be no dissolution of Parliament this year. The cotton market remained about the same as per last advices, with the exception of inferior Alabamas and Up-lands, which had fallen about one farthing.

Spain.—Exiles and arrests were going on at Madrid with undiminished activity. At Segovia six Canons of the Metropolitan church had been arrested; and in other parts of the country a great number of clergy of the first rank and importance had been imprisoned. The partisans of Don Carlos were gaining strength.

Portugal.—It was reported in London, at the latest dates, that the British Cabinet were about to put an end to the uncertain fate of Portugal, by the re-establishment of a representative government, under a modified form. This benefit, it is said, was to be bestowed on the Portuguese as part compensation for the sacrifices they were to make by giving up Brazil.

Greece.—Very satisfactory accounts were received at London on the 26th of August, the latest date from Constantinople, Trieste, and Greece. Letters from those places state that the Porte was considerably alarmed on hearing that the Greeks had put themselves under the protection of the British government; and this alarm was increased by information received at the same time, that the United States' squadron had arrived off Hydra, and then taken possession of the Island of Paros. Expresses had been despatched, by the respective ambassadors, to the French and Russian courts. At Missolonghi the Turks have been defeated both by sea and land.

Peru.—A letter from Callao, dated July 8, gives intelligence of the privations which the royalist commander of that place experiences. The garrison has several times attempted to revolt, and it is asserted, that on one of these attempts, the Colonel of the battalion of Arequipa had been shot. It is believed that the army of Rodil loses at least ten men daily, by disease, execution, and desertion to the besieging army. On the 7th of July, two boats, with twelve men each, made their escape from the castle, and surrendered to the national frigate Protector. The works against the castle are in forwardness. General Bolivar was still in Upper Peru, but was expected to return to Lima.

Brazil.—By the arrival of the schooner Fox, in 24 days from Pernambuco, says the New York Statesman, we have received a copy of the treaty dated on the 20th of August, agreed to between the King of Portugal and the Emperor of the Portuguese dominions in the Brazils, which had been concluded under the auspices of Sir Charles Stuart, who had been sent from Lisbon by the King of Portugal, to make some arrangements between the two countries. The copy of the Treaty is in the Portuguese language, and contains the preliminaries of the recognition of Brazilian Independence. There appears in this document a very singular reservation, which is contained in the first and second articles of the treaty. While the King of Portugal establishes the independence of Brazil, and allows his son Don Pedro to adopt the title of Emperor, he stipulates that he himself is also to enjoy the same title. Another article stipulates that the King of Portugal is to take every means of reuniting the Portuguese colonies in South America, with the Brazilian Empire. The treaty is signed by the following parties:—Charles Stuart, Louis Jose de Carvalho Mello, Baras de Santo Amaro, Francisco Vilello Barbosa.

Burmese War.—Calcutta papers to the 28th of April, received at Liverpool, says the New York Statesman, announce the capture of Arracan, by the British forces under the command of Brig. Maj. Gen. Morrison. The city contained 90,000 inhabitants two days before its capture, nearly all of whom fled before the surrender. It is mentioned that during the engagement, a shot struck the scabbard of General Morrison's sword, which knocked him off his horse, without injuring him in any material way.

The main army under Sir Archibald Campbell has been compelled to make a retrograde movement of forty miles in consequence of the division under Gen. Cotter. Sir Archibald had invested the place into which the Bundloo had thrown himself, with about 30,000 troops, and hoped speedily to take the place. The Burmese had made two desperate sorties with their war elephants, but were driven back. 100 pieces of cannon were ready to open their fire upon the Burmese.

It was reported that a ship of war was preparing in England to take out a new Governor General of India, and that his grace the Duke of Buckingham, had accepted the appointment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stages.—The proprietors of the Citizens' Coach, give notice that they will run a stage from the Fountain Inn, Baltimore, to Washington, for one dollar less than the present price of the mail.

The proprietors of the other lines have determined to run another coach, called the *Expedition Line*, which is to start from Stockton and Stokes' office, adjoining Barnum's Hotel, and run at the same, but at one dollar less than the Citizens' Coach.

Tremendous Fire.—It is stated in one of the western papers, that all the spruce and cedar swamps, together with all the prairies and marshes, in the Cascades in Lower Canada to Glengary in Upper Canada, are on fire. The fire extends the distance of 50 miles along the shores of the St. Lawrence, and about the same distance back, making a surface of 250 square miles, one vast sheet of fire.

Extract of a letter dated Halifax, Oct. 18, 1825.—Miramichi will be nearly ruined in its trade, from the destruction of timber. The fire has run upwards of one hundred

miles through their fine woods, and destroyed villages and every description of property in its way. No estimate can yet be made of the destruction of property. The house of G. R. H. are said to have lost about £40,000. Many commercial houses have lost every thing.—It is most melancholy to think that some thousands of persons have perished in the flames in different parts of the woods; the whole appears to have been done with the rapidity of lightning, only two or three persons have saved their lives. From what I can learn from six to seven hundred houses have been burnt, and in them, many inhabitants. Seven dead bodies were found in one ruin, and twenty-six in another. Take it altogether, from the written and verbal accounts, it is one of the most heart-rending tales I ever heard.

Packets to Mobile.—A line of packet ships has just been established to sail from New-York to Mobile, in regular succession every month. The vessels are all said to be of the first class. The following are their names: Jane Blossom, Capt. Sanderson, 298 tons; Exotio, Capt. Post, 300 tons; Indiana, Capt. Parker, 300 tons; Henry Hill, Capt. Post, 236 tons.

Gale on Lake Erie.—A letter to the Editors of the New-York American, dated Black Rock, Oct. 21, states, that on the evening of the Saturday preceding, the steam boat Pioneer, with from sixty to eighty passengers, was driven ashore near Grand River, about 30 miles below Cleveland. It is also reported, that out of seven vessels that undertook to ride out the gale, six went on shore at or near Cleveland.

American Manufactures.—The attention of the public is again drawn to the second annual General Exhibition of American Manufactures, which will be held at Washington City on the 29th instant. The Committee consists of the following persons, to whom all applications may be made, and from whom all information may be obtained.

Massachusetts.—Col. Amos Binney.
Connecticut.—John R. Watkinson.
New-York.—Peter H. Schenck.
Pennsylvania.—Redwood Fisher.
Rhode Island.—David Wilkinson.
Maryland.—William Meteer.
Ohio.—William R. Dickinson.
New Jersey.—John Travers.
District of Columbia.—Edgar Patterson.

Governors of the respective States.—Maine, Abner K. Farris; New-Hampshire, David L. Morrill; Vermont, Cornelius P. Van Ness; Massachusetts, Levi Lincoln; Rhode Island, James Fenner; Connecticut, Oliver Wolcott; New-York, De Witt Clinton; New Jersey, Isaac H. Williamson; Pennsylvania, John Andrew Shulze; Delaware, Samuel Painter; Maryland, Samuel Stevens; Virginia, James Pleasants; North Carolina, Hutchins G. Burton; South Carolina, Richard J. Manning; Georgia, George M. Troup; Kentucky, Joseph Desha; Tennessee, William Carroll; Ohio, Jeremiah Morrow; Louisiana, Henry Johnson; Mississippi, David Holmes; Indiana, James B. Ray; Illinois, Edward Coles; Alabama, John Murphy; Missouri, Frederick Bates—lately deceased.

Newspapers in Italy.—Only six newspapers are published in all Italy, in which there are 19,000,000 of inhabitants. Of these, one is published at Naples—the Piedmontese Gazette, which has but 200 subscribers at \$6 per annum, appears tri-weekly—one at Genoa has 300 subscribers at \$4 per annum—one at Florence, capital of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany—one at Milan, and one at Rome. They contain little else than accounts of births, deaths, marriages, visits of royal families, &c. Politics, philosophy, or religious discussion, would not be tolerated.

La Peyrouse.—Captain Manby, recently arrived at Paris, has brought information from the Pacific, that satisfactorily determines the fate of this distinguished navigator. There can be no doubt of his having been wrecked and lost on an island between New Caledonia and New Guinea. A chief of the island, aged about 50, stated to the Captain of an English whaler, that, when a boy, a large vessel was wrecked on a reef of the island, and many boxes were washed ashore. Among them was a cross of St. Louis, an ornament which La Peyrouse had often distributed to the inhabitants of the different islands in his path. La Peyrouse perished 40 years ago.

Population of China.—The population of the 18 provinces of China Proper, is stated in a document from that Empire, lately received in England, at 146,280,163. It was estimated by Hassel to be 188,500,000,—and by Sir George Staunton, 333,000,000. The army is stated as follows: Infantry, 822,000, Cavalry, 410,000; Marine, 34,000; besides 7,552 military officers.

Erie Canal.—On the 26th ult. at the appointed hour, the signal gun from the Battery, New-York, in continuation of the grand salute from Buffalo to Sandy Hook, announced the passage of the first boat from Lake Erie into the Grand Canal. The signal guns below continued the intelligence to Sandy Hook. A national salute was also fired from the Battery and the forts in the harbour.

New Jersey.—The Legislature of this State assembled at Trenton, on the 25th ultimo. In the Council, P. Stryker was elected President, and Daniel Coleman, Secretary, pro tem. In the Assembly, George K. Drake was elected Speaker, and William L. Prall was chosen Clerk. Isaac H. Williamson has been re-elected Governor for the ensuing year; Daniel Coleman, Secretary of State, for five years; and William Rossell, Judge of the Supreme Court.

Canals in Russia.—The following works have been commenced this year in Russia:—A navigable canal to join the Moskwa and the Wolga; the junction of Sheksina with the Dwina, by which the port of Archangel will have a direct communication with St. Petersburg; and the junction of the Niemen with the vistula.

Grand Improvement.—An interesting report has been made to the Agricultural society of East Florida, on the expediency and practicability of uniting the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, by a canal across the Florida Peninsula, commencing at St. Augustine, and ending at Vacassay Bay, embracing a distance of 92 miles. The cost is estimated at \$90,000, as the intersection of several rivers will reduce the actual canalizing to about 18 miles. This important canal will save a distance of nearly 800 miles in doubling the dangerous Florida reef or shoals.

A good example.—A boy at Portsmouth, (N. H.) has been convicted of writing an obscene word on a fence, and sentenced to

pay a fine of \$9 68 cents. The same boy was likewise fined \$3 for profane swearing. **A curious fact.**—The Hon. Mr. Plumer, a Member of the 19th Congress, from Pennsylvania, although but a little turned of 60 years of age, is said to be the oldest man now living, born west of the Alleghany mountains.

Frigate Brandywine.—The following letter from Captain Morris to the Secretary of the Navy, is dated at sea, September 25, in lat. 47°, long. 27°.—“I avail myself of an opportunity by a vessel bound to Philadelphia, to inform you that we have progressed thus far without any accident, and that the General and the Officers and crew, generally, are in good health. We have generally been favoured with fair winds; but as they were strong, accompanied with a heavy sea, and the ship very deep, we have had a rather wet and uncomfortable passage, though the General has suffered much less from sea sickness than he anticipated. The ship appears to sail well; but we have not had sufficient opportunity to judge of her various good qualities.”

The packet ship Edward Bonafie has arrived at New York from Havre, from which place she sailed on the 17th of September. On the 29th of September, lat. 48°, long. 14°, she passed the United States' ship Brandywine, apparently all well—as it was blowing fresh, she did not speak her.

Naval.—The United States' corvette John Adams, arrived at Pensacola on the 4th ult. in four days from off Havana. Left there the U. S. brig Spark, Lieut. Commandant Newton, officers and crew in good health. The Terrier remains off Matanzas to give convoy, and the Fox is cruising between Neuvas and Matanzas; the officers and crews of both these vessels were well. The object of the visit of the John Adams is to take possession of the Barrancas and other public property, to be surrendered by the army for the use of the Navy on that station, and to refresh her crew. Arrangements have been made for the partial removal of the sick from Thompson's Island to Pensacola. The general health of the crew of the John Adams is good.

The United States' ship Decoy, arrived at the Barrancas on the 9th ult., last from Havana. A letter of the 11th, from the purser's steward of this ship, states that the following officers and men had died on board of yellow fever. Lieutenant Commandant Dulany Forrest, died October 1st; Lieutenant G. F. Weaver, 5th; William J. Scheffelin, ordinary seaman, 1st; John Malcom, 6th. The balance of the sick are landed at Barrancas and doing well.

The frigate United States, Commodore Hull, and United States' schooner Dolphin, Lieutenant Percival, were lying at Chorillos on the 1st of August; officers and crews all well.



COLUMBIAN STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1852.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

We have copied on our first page, from the Mariner's Magazine, the proceedings of a meeting held in the city of New-York, on the 25th ult., for the purpose of consulting on the expediency of forming a national association, which shall unite and systematize the operations of all in this country, who are disposed to aid in advancing the spiritual welfare of seamen. Of the importance and desirableness of such a Society we have more than once expressed our opinion. If rightly constituted—and with such men as have engaged in the enterprise, at the head, we have no doubt but it will be,—and its objects vigorously pursued, it cannot fail to become eminently useful. Much has been done already by individuals and Bethel Unions in our cities and principal maritime towns, to bring religious privileges within the reach of that class of our sinful race.

“Whose home is on the deep.”

But there has been between the different sections of the country, an evident want of sympathy and unity of effort on this subject. Scattered efforts of individuals and small societies may prove beneficial in individual instances. But in every enterprise of benevolence the energies of Christians should be concentrated, and made to act with all their accumulated force upon a specific point. Unity of feeling and action is the secret of power,—division is the cause of imbecility and uselessness.

A difference of opinion, we know, exists among Christians, upon the expediency of many of the benevolent operations of the present day. But, in relation to the subject before us, we believe there is nearly an unanimity of sentiment. The moral and religious improvement of seamen, is a subject, against which not an objection, with a shadow of plausibility, can be possibly urged. Every man who is engaged in commerce by sea, wishes to employ good sailors. Christianity will make them good men; and we presume there is not a master of a vessel in the United States who would not, *ceteris paribus*, prefer Christian sailors to any other. It is, therefore, the interest of commercial men to promote the objects of Societies formed for the purpose of improving the moral condition of seamen. And that it is the duty of Christians to engage in the good work, no argument is requisite to prove. They will, we trust, most fervently pray that the Society about to be formed at

New-York may be under the special blessing of Heaven, and be instrumental in effecting results worthy of its grand and efficient objects.

THE REV. RUSTACE CARY.

The London Baptist Magazine, for September, states that this gentleman and lady and their infant child, arrived at Liverpool from New-York, on the 18th of August. The health of Mr. Cary, much improved by the voyage, affords prospect of its final restoration is presented as quite encouraging.

The Rev. Mr. Ellis and his lady sailed from New York in the Harriet on the 20th of July last, arrived safely at Liverpool on the 18th of August. The voyage was beneficial to the health of Mrs. Ellis, she was thought to be convalescing.

MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS.

The following very interesting notice of the state of religion in Missouri and Illinois is taken from the Edwardsville edition of the Christian Advocate, and takes the present occasion to return thanks to the valued correspondent who furnished us with the copy, for this and many marks of attention.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.—In the State of Illinois there are 22 auxiliary and 1 Bible Societies, now engaged in circulating the word of God “without note or payment.” The first of these was formed in Greene county, December 14th, 1823.

In Missouri are twenty-one auxiliary branches, the principal of which is Missouri Auxiliary Bible Society, formed at St. Louis, December, 1818. It has branches, in as many counties. This society has sent copies of the Spanish Testament to the Upper Provinces of the Mexican Republic.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The first Sabbath School in Illinois was opened at Alton, 1819, and continued five months. A scholar, aged 12 years, committed to memory in one week, and recited on one Sabbath 1060 verses from the Testament. In State, now, there are 15 County Sabbath School Societies, 80 Sabbath Schools, including about 240 teachers, and 2400 scholars. In 1824, one scholar recited, on Sabbath, 1080 verses, and the next Sabbath 1006.* The first Sabbath School in Missouri was opened in St. Louis, for the purpose, in March 1818, by the missionaries under the patronage of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. Now, in Missouri there are 10 Sabbath School Societies, about 45 schools, that include not less than 100 teachers and 1250 scholars. Nearly all these Bible Societies and Sabbath Schools have been brought into existence in less than two years, chiefly by the labours of individuals. The schools mostly are connected with the “General Sunday School Union for Missouri and Illinois,” formed at St. Louis, March 5th, 1825.

PREACHERS OF THE GOSPEL, of every grade and denomination, including local preachers, exhorters, &c.

In Illinois there are 1 presiding elder, circuit preachers, and 52 located preachers and exhorters of the Methodist Society; Regular and United Baptists, 53 do. *Emancipating Baptists*, or Friends of Humanity, 13; [these refuse correspondence with all slave holders]; *Christian body*, as some call them, Arian Baptists, or Schismatics, 13; *Presbyterians*, 2; *Cumberland Presbyterians*, 14; *Covenanters*, 1; *Dunards*, 1; *Independents*, (English), 1; in all 155.

In Missouri there are, of the Methodist Society, 2 presiding Elders, 17 circuit preachers, and 26 local preachers, and exhorters; 33 do. of the *Baptists*; 2 *Emancipating Baptists*; 6 *Christian body*; *Presbyterians*; 12 (probably more) *Cumberland Presbyterians*; and 1 *Episcopalian* in all, 115.

Most of the preachers in these States are men of small education, who devote most of their time during the week, to secular concerns, and on the Sabbath and at other times of public meetings, preach or exhort according to their abilities.

* In Union county, Illinois, in 1823, a girl recited, on one Sabbath, upwards of 1200 verses.

† The Rev. John M. Peck, formerly missionary at St. Louis, Missouri, under the patronage of the Baptist General Convention.

TRAVELS IN THE EAST.

A paper published in Cambridge, (Eng.) under date of August 26, contains the following article:—

“The spirit of enterprise, which the late ever to be lamented Dr. Clarke so powerfully excited among the members of the University, has not suffered any abatement. A young man of fortune, lately of Trinity College, Mr. Bland, returned to Cairo with his friend, Mr. Crompton, on the 15th of last May, after a journey across the desert, which was attended with a good deal of hardship, from the want of water, and from the excessive heat. They had pursued the route of Moses and the Israelites, and travelling with the Book of Exodus in their hands, had reached Mount Sinai, where drank their coffee on the spot where Moses received the Decalogue, visited the cave in which Elijah had taken refuge at Horeb; and placed themselves on the stone whereon Moses sat when his hands were lifted up, whilst Israel fought against Amalek. They discovered also several caves containing curious objects of antiquity not hitherto known nor visited by any traveller. On their return to Cairo they were

preparing to start for Jerusalem. We hope to be gratified by the particulars of these interesting adventures.”

It is matter of regret that many claims to character for sober thought, however much affected by the ‘spirit of enterprise’ of the marvellous, should perdition upon their credulity. The Dr. Clarke, mentioned in the paragraph, travelled in 1802, through Russia, Asia Minor, and on his return to Cambridge, passed in the Levant was employed in antiquarian researches, and the enthusiasm and assiduity of antiquity did he pursue his discovery of a medal, or of a half defaced inscription, the ruins of some ancient structure, he would have been his indestructible delight. Very dust of Troas and of Greece. With the writings in his hands, he laboured most to fix the sites of distinguished places of importance. In many instances he was not fully satisfied of the facts were wanting to solve his conjectures were often plausible. But his researches in the ruins of Palestine are far the most interesting. They have done much to clear up the confusion of the Christian world in reference to places and relics. Closing his eyes, he took the Bible as his guide, and went forth to determine where occurred many of the incidents recorded in the Old Testament. Whatever opinion he formed of the utility of such an enterprise, all must applaud the independence of a man who, in a land of so many temptations, could resist the allurements of a false authority but the most authentic.

M. F. de Chateaubriand, the late French minister, made a pilgrimage to Greece, Palestine, Egypt, &c. but with intentions and designs different from those of Dr. Clarke. The former believed all that was said of the ruins and relics that he saw, and he was very much affected by the occasion of exhibiting the monuments of the ancient world; while the latter applied a very historic test, investigating the authenticity of the pretended antiquities. Chateaubriand believed in the truth of the legends, and he was not without examination. Very few travellers, during the last years, have wholly imitated the steps of these gentlemen. It is now becoming a fashionable medium of amusement to pursue a medium between the two extremes; arbitrary stories of some monks, and the others, entitled, perhaps, to credit.

Messrs. Clarke (son of the able Professor C.) and Carrington, who have lately returned from the East, have published in a series in the New York Magazine, were too much of the same kind. Bland and Crompton now intend to tax the credulity of the public with their tales of marvel and mystery. When will men learn to believe nothing but what is credible?

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. The Treasurer of the American Tract Society acknowledges the receipt of a donation from the ladies of St. Louis, New-York, to constitute the Rev. James Milnor, D. D., Secretary for life.

The following persons have been elected life Directors, recently from Col. Richard Varick, President of the Society, and his donation for erecting the new building.

Col. Richard Varick, New York; Richard Varick Gilbert, New York; Richard Varick De Witt, Albany.

Dr. Richard Varick Dey, New York; Richard Varick Roosevelt, New York; John Varick Freligh, New York; John Vredenburg Varick, New York.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the American Tract Society, is constantly expending large sums of money in the purchase of plates, engravings, paper, &c. in its efforts to issue a variety of tracts to supply the wants of the friends of Christ, and calls for special notice of those who have the hearts of any of its friends.

Many dollars constitute a large sum, and a life member should be addressed to the American Tract Society, New York.

preparing to start for Jerusalem and Damascus. We hope to be gratified with further particulars of these interesting travels.

It is matter of regret that men who have claims to character for reason and sober thought, however much they may be affected by the 'spirit of enterprise' or a love of the marvellous, should permit such impressions upon their credulity, as we often find practised upon travellers in the East. Dr. Clarke, mentioned in this quoted paragraph, travelled in 1809, 1801, and 1802, through Russia, Asia Minor, Syria, and on his return to Cambridge, published to the world the results of his extended and scientific journey. The time which he passed in the Levant was mostly employed in antiquarian researches; and with the enthusiasm and assiduity of a devotee, he pursued his object. The discovery of a medal, or of a marble slab with a half defaced inscription, among the ruins of some ancient structure, afforded him indescribable delight. To him the dust of Troas and of Greece was invaluable. With the writings of antiquity in his hands, he laboured most unremittingly to fix the sites of distinguished cities, to ascertain the places of important transactions. In many instances he succeeded in the full satisfaction of the learned world. When facts were wanting to solve difficulties, his conjectures were often ingenious and plausible. But his researches among the ruins of Palestine are far the most interesting. They have done much to shake the charm which had long held the Christian world in reference to sacred places and relics. Closing his ears to the tales of "cowed monks and fasting hermits," he took the Bible as his principal guide, and went forth to determine the places where occurred many of the important incidents recorded in the New and Old Testaments. Whatever opinion may be formed of the utility of such an undertaking, all must applaud the independence and courage of a man who, in a land of so many superstitions as well as sacred associations, and surrounded by so many temptations to unbecoming credulity, could resolutely reject all authority but the most authentic.

Dr. Clarke, the late superintendent of the French mission, made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, in 1806-7, through Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and Barbary; but with intentions and dispositions very different from those of Dr. Clarke. Dr. Clarke believed all that was told him of the ruins and relics that he saw, and imagined every occasion of exhibiting by tears the tender sensibilities of his faith; while the latter applied to them as to the remains of a dead man, and, in his historic test, investigating with philosophical acumen, their pretended claims to antiquity. Chateaubriand believed unhesitatingly every monkish legend. Clarke believed nothing without examination.

Very few travellers, during the last fifty years, have wholly imitated either of these gentlemen. It is now become very rare to pursue a medium course between the two extremes; arbitrarily to adopt the stories of some monks, and to reject others, entitled, perhaps, to equal credit.

Dr. Clarke (son of the above mentioned Professor C.) and Carne, whose names from the East have lately been introduced in a series in the New Monthly Magazine, were too much of this character. Bland and Crompton now come forward to tax the credulity of the wondering world with their tales of marvel and legend. When will men learn to publish nothing but what is credible?

RECORD OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Edgefield Association, (S. C.)—The Edgefield Baptist Association, says the Southern Intelligencer, convened at Gilgal, on Turkey Creek, on the 17th of September. The Rev. Mr. Manly delivered the Association sermon. The Rev. Mr. Todd was elected Moderator, and Mr. M. Mims, Clerk. Letters from 34 churches were read. The following tribute of respect to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Furman, is extracted from the Minutes:—

"Information having been received of the death of the Rev. Dr. RICHARD FURMAN, late Pastor of the Baptist church in the City of Charleston, an event which took place on the evening of the 25th of August, A. D. 1825; It is therefore resolved, that this body consider, with heartfelt concern, the death of this truly great and venerable man as an incalculable public calamity.

"In all the relations of life in which he was called to act, both public and private, his labours and usefulness from youth to old age, have been such as implied in him the possession and combination of every quality which can exalt the human character, in a degree rarely allotted to man; and such whose influence has been, and will be, felt throughout America, and by numerous generations yet unborn. The Edgefield Association sincerely and deeply sympathize with the afflicted, and bereaved family and church, the Charleston Association, and the State Convention of Baptists in South Carolina, who have each lost its inestimable head; and join in the general cry which every friend of religion and of man must utter, 'My Father! My Father! The chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof!'"

The following brethren were appointed to represent the Association in the State Convention, viz:—Manly, Landrum, Todd, J. T. Coleman, A. Blocker, N. Hodges, J. Chiles, and M. Mims. Darien, a newly constituted church in Barnwell district, was received into membership. Friday, before the second Lord's-day in May next, was appointed as a fast-day, to be observed with special reference to a revival of religion. It was proposed to the churches to give regular certificates to those who may be called to preach the Gospel;—and "that the Circular Letter of the last Charleston Association, which may be considered as the dying testimony of the lamented Dr. Furman, to the true and proper divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ, be recommended to the serious perusal of the churches." Appointed the next meeting of the Association at Sister Spring, Saluda river, Edgefield district, on Saturday before the 3d Lord's-day in September, 1826.

State of the Churches.—Baptized 188; received by letter, 49; restored, 17; expelled, 42; dismissed, 91; dead, 27; ordained ministers, 16; licensed preachers, 5;—whole number of communicants, 2142.

ALUMNI OF COLLEGES.

Yale.—Yale College marks among her sons one Vice President of the United States, one Secretary of the Treasury, one Secretary of War, one Post Master General, three Foreign Ambassadors, twenty-four Governors of States, twenty United States Senators, eighty-two Members of Congress, one Chancellor of New-York, forty Judges of Supreme Courts, nineteen Presidents of Colleges, eighteen Professors of Colleges, three Professors of Theological Schools, five Professors of Medical Institutions; and a long list of eminent and useful divines.

Princeton.—Nassau Hall reckons among her sons a President of the United States, a Vice President, a President of the old Congress, two Secretaries of the Navy, one Secretary of the Treasury, two Foreign Ambassadors, one Speaker of the House of Representatives, one Attorney-General of the United States, one Postmaster-General, two Signers of the Declaration of Independence, four Chief Justices, nine Judges of Supreme Courts, fourteen Governors, one Bishop, sixteen Presidents of Colleges, and eleven Professors.

Middlebury.—In 1823 the Alumni of Middlebury College amounted to 382. Of these 150 have been Ministers of the Gospel. Nine have been sent as missionaries to foreign countries, and many others are now or have been employed as domestic missionaries. Perhaps no College, in proportion to the number of its graduates, has educated more to be labourers in the vineyard of Christ.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

The Editor of the New-York American remarks, that Governor Clinton has recommended that the 24th of November should be observed throughout the State of New-York, as a day of thanksgiving. The Governors of Connecticut and some others of the eastern States have fixed on the same day; and, as has been well remarked, it is to be wished, that throughout the union, as far as practicable, the same day should be set apart for this purpose. It would be a glorious spectacle, that of so many independent nations, for such is the fact, all addressing themselves at once in thanksgiving to Heaven.

It has been suggested to us, that the friends of religion and pious customs in this city, would do well to request the President to recommend the same day to be observed by the citizens of the District of Columbia. Pleased with the suggestion, we would urge it upon the consideration of our readers in the city, with the belief that if such a request should be presented to Mr. Adams, it would be favourably received, and a proclamation issued. "It is good to give thanks unto the Lord."

THANKSGIVING IN NEW-YORK.

The following proclamation for a day of thanksgiving by the Governor of New-York, is so short, and at the same time so comprehensive, that we copy it entire. In brevity, it furnishes an instructive model to some of the eastern Governors, whose proclamations not unfrequently resemble Cotton Mather's Sermons, "many of which," says his biographer, "went far into the second hour." Mr. Clinton's "deep solicitude" for the people of his State "to endeavour to merit the favour of Divine Providence," he may be assured will not be gratified, even under his wise administration.

Whereas, public demonstrations of gratitude to Almighty God, especially for signal and unmerited blessings, are enjoined by the most impressive considerations of patriotism, and the most solemn obligations of religion; and whereas it has been his Divine pleasure to continue his manifestations of great goodness to the people of this State, in averting the ravages of disease, multiplying the fruits of the earth, promoting the diffusion of religion and useful knowledge, advancing the interests of agriculture, trade and commerce; prospering internal improvements, vouchsafing the enjoyment of liberty, peace and plenty, and infusing an increasing spirit of good will and harmony into this great community. Now, therefore, under a grateful sense of these indulgent dispensations, a solemn conviction that private happiness and public prosperity are in dissolubly connected with the cultivation of religion, and a deep solicitude to endeavour to merit the favour of Divine Providence, I do hereby recommend to the good people of this State, the observance of *Thursday the 24th of November next* as a day of public prayer and thanksgiving.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the privy seal of the state, at the city of Albany, this 18th day of October, Anno Domini, 1825.

DE WITT CLINTON.

WANTS OF THE WEST.

A western gentleman, recently travelling in New England, furnished the Editors of the Recorder & Telegraph with the communication which we insert below. We should be gratified to receive from our western or other correspondents, well authenticated facts in relation to the real spiritual wants of the west, and suggestions as to the most feasible and efficient methods of supplying such wants. Facts are of more value than declamation; and judicious plans for doing good, when put in execution, seem more likely to diminish the ignorance and misery of man, than a thousand lamentations over his depravity and folly.

Messrs. Editors.—The pious citizens of Boston and its vicinity have often been named to me, as the most active and zealous friends of missions. I have perused, with unfeigned pleasure, the records of their beneficence, as vessel after vessel has left our shores, freighted with the missionaries of the cross. Owing to the interest thus excited, and to other causes, I have long desired to visit your city. Last Thursday, after travelling many a weary mile, I arrived. And what were my emotions when I learned from your columns, that several gentlemen would be ordained in the evening, as missionaries to the western States. I hastened to the spot, and witnessed the solemn scene—a scene too impressive not to be remembered to the last hour of my life—too momentous in its anticipated results, not to call forth the most ardent feelings of my heart. The almost breathless silence of a numerous auditory, evinced an interest of no ordinary kind. The sermon proved its author to be a writer of refined taste, who had imbibed much of the spirit breathed out upon the disciples by his divine Master. The other performances were such as the occasion called for: and the assembly seemed to say, in their sympathies for the young men who were solemnly set apart for the Gospel ministry, "Servants of Jesus, we bid you God speed, in your efforts to send the blessings of salvation before the rising millions of the west. In view of the scene which the events of that evening opened before me, my own heart was overflowing. It seemed to be the dawnings of a new day upon our countrymen. I had before, in the silent, thoughtful hour, surveyed the desolations of the western settlements, and wept over them. I had seen, when the Sabbath dawned upon the darkness of their spiritual prospects, pious parents bending with all the tenderness of parental solicitude, over their offspring; and had heard them inquiring, with bleeding hearts, "O, when will the flourishing churches of the east send us a minister?" I had seen some of the sons of the pilgrims, who had strayed away from their peaceful homes in New England, turning an anxious eye toward the land of their fathers, and saying in faltering accents, "How can we live in this dark land, where there is no sound of the church-going bell? We starve for spiritual bread. We go down to death." I had even heard the heart-rending petition, "O God, save, or we perish." But now the hearts of those young men, and of Christians in your city, seemed to respond to their cries and their prayers. I almost envied the missionaries their trials and their joys. I seemed to see them entering the little village on the shores of the Missouri, and to witness the joy beaming from the countenances of its inhabitants, as the tidings are communicated from one to another. "The minister has come! The minister has come! Thanks to God, our prayers are answered!"

Christians of New England, how will the people of the west bless you for sending them the gospel! O could you see them—could you see your own sons, who have gone out from your dwellings, hastening to the spot where the first sermon is to be preached, and catching with indescribable earnestness the first accents from the lips of your missionary—could you witness the risings of their joy, you could but say, "Our labour has not been in vain." We will send our western brethren more missionaries. They shall share in our prayers, and our charities, until all the tributaries of the Mississippi, shall be bordered with Christian villages, and churches whose thousand spires shall point the son of the pilgrim, as he follows the setting sun, upward to his God.

A TRAVELLER.

RELIGIOUS DISSIPATION.

Dr. Miller, of the Princeton Theological Seminary, in a truly excellent sermon upon "the difficulties and temptations attending the preaching of the Gospel in large cities," among other causes of these peculiar difficulties, reckons "the love of variety and fondness for religious dissipation," which prevail, generally, to the greatest extent in populous towns. His remarks in the following extract, are applicable to more than one city.

"There is also a tendency in large towns, where public exercises of religion abound, and where some churches, of one denomination or other, are almost always open; there is a tendency, among many professors of religion, otherwise exemplary, by far too much to neglect the duties of the closet and of the family, and to be almost perpetually engaged in attending on public services. I am a warm friend, not only to a punctual attendance on the stated services of the house of God on the Sabbath, but also to an attendance on prayer meetings, and other similar exercises, as Providence may afford an opportunity, in the course of the week. The person who has it in his power to attend such meetings, but has no taste in it, and seldom or never appears at them, gives too much reason to fear that if he have real religion at all, it is at a very low ebb in his soul. Nay, I have no doubt that, where the principle of piety is in a lively and growing state, such meetings will be regarded as a feast, and there will be a desire to enjoy them as often as is consistent with the other duties of a Christian life. But this desire may be, and often has been, indulged to excess; especially by parents and heads of families. Many hasten from church to church, and from one social meeting to another, until every hour on the Sabbath, and every evening in the week, are employed in public services. In fact, they seem to think that they serve God acceptably, just in proportion to the number of public exercises on which they can attend. This religious dissipation—for it really appears to me to deserve no better name, is productive of multiplied evils. It interferes, almost entirely with that calm self-examination and self-converse, which are so essential to a life of growing piety. It abridges, or prevents, in a most fatal degree, that faithful instruction of children and servants, which is indispensable to training up a family in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. And it tends to surcharge the mind with an amount of spiritual provision, which is never properly digested, or likely to be advantageously applied. The consequence is, that the young and rising generation, in such families, are never prepared, by adequate training at home, to hear the Gospel with profit. While those who are more advanced in life, taking little or no time for meditation and reading in private, do not grow as they ought in Scriptural knowledge, and remain but babes, while they ought to be strong men in Christ."

MONTGOMERY, THE POET.

The following account of an interesting interview between Mr. Carter, senior Editor of the New-York Statesman, and the Poet Montgomery, is contained in one of the letters of the former to Mr. Prentiss, his partner:

"Finding ourselves rather unexpectedly at Sheffield, without letters of introduction, and having a strong desire to see the Poet Montgomery, I addressed a note to him, enclosing my card, making known our wishes, and requesting the favour of an interview. It was a novel experiment, partaking more of the spirit of adventure than of either etiquette or politeness. Some slight apology might be found in a kindred profession, and in the expectation that the interview might take place at the office of the Iris, of which he is Editor.

In a few minutes a note was returned, saying that Mr. Montgomery would be happy to see us at any time between 5 and 7 o'clock, on that evening. At 6 o'clock, thinking a medium the safest, we called at the number designated in the note, and, passing through a bookstore, were shown into a small neat sitting room, in which a table was set for tea. In a few minutes Mr. Montgomery made his appearance, and we went through the awkward ceremony of a self-introduction, which his politeness, however, rendered as little embarrassing as possible.

We soon took seats at the tea-table, and his affability, as well as that of the lady with whom he lives, and who has relations of my acquaintance in the United States, made us forget that we were strangers, and in some degree removed the restraint of unexpectedly throwing ourselves upon his hospitality. The conversation turned upon a great variety of topics, literary, local, and general; and one of the happiest hours of my life past in the society of a poet with whose writings I had long been familiar, and from which I could have repeated to him a hundred favourite passages.

In his manners, Mr. Montgomery manifests all that mildness, amiable simplicity, and kindness of heart, so conspicuous in his writings. His flow of conversation is copious, easy, and perfectly free from affectation. His sentiments and opinions on all subjects of remark, were expressed with decision and frankness, but at the same time with a becoming modesty. His language is polished and select, betraying occasionally the elevation of poetry, but exempt from any appearance of pedantry. While the merits of all his contemporaries were freely discussed, and the meed of discriminating praise liberally awarded to each, not the slightest allusion was made to his own writings, although they are quite as much read in our country as those of any other living poet. It would have been a breach of politeness in me, to have told him how many generous sentiments he has instilled, and how many hearts he has made better, beyond the Atlantic.

Mr. Montgomery is now at the age of 47. In his person he is slender and delicate, rather below the common size. His complexion is light, with a Roman nose, high forehead, slightly bald, and a clear eye, not unfrequently downcast, betraying a moderate degree of diffidence. The contour of his face is not unlike that of Mr. Lloyd, Senator in Congress from Massachusetts; and there is also a resemblance in their persons. The

events in his life are too well known in our country to need repetition. Both his parents died as missionaries in the West Indies, and to that misfortune we are probably indebted for one of his finest poems. He appears to be universally respected and beloved in the place of his residence. But I have perhaps already said more than the delicacy of an interview under such circumstances can justify, and will therefore only add, that, at 8 o'clock, he very cordially took our hands, and wished us a pleasant tour."

DIPLOMATIC.

M. Salazar, the Minister of the Republic of Colombia, and M. Obregon, the Minister of the Republic of Mexico, arrived in this city, from their eastward visits, a few days ago.

Christopher Hughes, Esq. Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Netherlands, with his family, arrived at New-York on the 21st ultimo, in the packet ship Lewis, from Havre.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Alexander Caldwell, of Virginia, to be Judge of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, in place of Daniel Smith, declined.

Henry Hitchcock, of Alabama, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama, in place of William Crawford, resigned.

STAR AND LUMINARY.

The Agents of the Star and Luminary, in whose hands may be funds received from the subscribers to these publications, are requested to forward them to the publisher, as speedily as practicable, by mail or private conveyance; and to inform him, by letter, to whom credits shall be given, for the money forwarded.

Subscribers who are in arrears, will much oblige the publisher, by handing the amount due by them to the Agents, or by forwarding it to him, by mail, as early as convenient.

The approaching session of Congress will furnish facilities to many of our friends for settling their accounts, through the politeness of the members, or other gentlemen who may visit this city on business, which, we trust, will be extensively improved.

A discourse will be delivered to-morrow morning, in the meeting house of the First Baptist Church, by the Rev. O. B. Brown, with special reference to the late afflictive occurrence, which has deprived this church of one of its respectable members, Mr. Patrick Rogers. Service to commence at 11 o'clock.

MARRIED.

At Imlaystown, New Jersey, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. James M. Chellis, Mr. JACOB JENSON, to Miss LUDIA EVERHAM.

On the 25th inst. by the Rev. A. Bruen, the Rev. TAO AS H. SKINNER, of Philadelphia, to FRANCES LOUISA, daughter of the Hon. JAMES DAVENPORT, of Stamford, Connecticut.

DIED.

At his residence in Hanover county, Virginia, on the 21st ult. Mr. CHARLES CHENSHAW, in the 56th year of his age.

At Baltimore, on the 28th ult. JAMES MOSELEY, Jr. in the 31st year of his age.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WASHINGTON CITY, NOVEMBER 5.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
Bacon	lb.	73	8
Candles	"	104	12
Cheese	"	8	9
Coffee, best	"	19	21
— common	"	16	18
Corn meal	bush.	30	85
Flour	barrel	5 50	6 00
— White wheat	"		
Lard	lb.	9	10
Lime, (Thomaston) retail	cask	1 75	
Molasses	gall.	40	45
Oil, winter	"	75	80
Salt	sack	3 00	
Sugar, best	cwt.	11 50	12 50
— common	"		
Whiskey, common	gall.	28	31
— old	"	45	

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

THE Introductory Lectures will commence on Monday, the 7th instant, at the Medical College in this City, and will be delivered in the following order:

Dr. SEWALL, on Monday;
Dr. STAUGHTON, on Tuesday;
Dr. HENDERSON, on Wednesday;
Dr. WORTHINGTON, on Thursday;
Dr. CUTBUSH, on Friday;
Dr. F. MAX, on Saturday.

The Lecture each day at 1 o'clock.
The Physicians of the District, and other friends of medical science, are respectfully invited to attend.

THOS. HENDERSON, M. D. Dean.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.

THE Lectures in the Medical Department of this Institution will commence on Monday next. For the convenience of young gentlemen wishing to attend the course, the Matriculation Book will be kept by Mr. John S. McLean, at the Columbia office, corner of 10th and E streets, near the Medical College. The fee for matriculating is five dollars.

LUTHER RICE, Treasurer.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

Of the District of Columbia and its vicinity.

A MEETING of the Schools between Rock Creek and Tiber Creek, composing the 2d District of this Union, will be held at the Rev. Dr. Laurie's church in F street, in the afternoon of next Sunday, the 6th instant, when suitable addresses will be delivered, and a collection taken up for the benefit of the Union—Service to commence at precisely 3 o'clock.
Nov. 3, 1825.

Poetry.

CONSIDER MY MEDITATION.

By J. B. PRION.

When roses fall on wither'd leaves,
When rainbows vanish in the sky,
When beauty's cheek disease receives,
And airy shadows fly:
Are not the spells of fancy fleeting?
Are there not truths the bosom beating?

Sighs to the pulse are passion's tones,
Tears to the eye are feeling's rills,
Stars set they not in wisdom's zones?
Mists, leave they not the hills?
Echoes to bells, are they not broken?
Is not our life of each a token?

All that we see, of all we hear,
In gladness, woe, in sight or dream,
Whispers that heaven is glory's sphere,
Eternity, life's stream:
Dark is the mind by error shaded!
Cold is the heart by sickness faded!

Erewhile the sun of love remains,
The calm of hope breathes o'er life's wave,
The happy link, Religion's chains,
And wear them in the grave:
Heaven's King the slumbering dust awaketh,
And all the good to glory taketh.

GETHEMENE.

The night was still—no sound was heard,
Save Cedron's waters' gentle flow;
And the pale evening star appeared,
Spectatress of a Saviour's woe!
His prayer, his agony, his blood!
Gethsemane astonished stood!

Their shadowy arms the cedars spread,
As if, in sympathy profound,
To screen the Lord, the Saviour's head;
But where are his disciples found?
Alas! that they alone should sleep,
When things inanimate could weep!

And whose the crime, and whose the wrong,
For which this agony he bore?
And circled by th' angelic throng,
Why covered are his limbs with gore?—
To turn us from the downward road,
And bring us home in peace to God.

Miscellany.

From the London Christian Observer.

LOSS OF THE SHIP KENT.

[Continued.]

The perils of the remainder were far greater, as the boats could not again come alongside the Kent, and the women and children were obliged to be lowered by ropes from the stern, and were often plunged repeatedly under water before they could be dropped into the boat. None of the women ultimately perished under this dangerous operation; but great numbers of the younger children were drowned. Many affecting proofs occurred of parental and filial affection, which shed a momentary brightness round the gloomy scene.

"Two or three soldiers, to relieve their wives of a part of their families, sprang into the water with their children, and perished in their endeavours to save them. One young lady, who had resolutely refused to quit her father, whose sense of duty kept him at his post, was near falling a sacrifice to her filial devotion, not having been picked up by those in the boats until she had sunk five or six times. Another individual, who was reduced to the frightful alternative of losing his wife or his children, hastily decided in favour of his duty to the former. His wife was accordingly saved; but his four children, alas! were left to perish. A fine fellow, a soldier, who had neither wife nor child of his own, but who evinced the greatest solicitude for the safety of those of others, insisted on having three children lashed to him, with whom he plunged into the water: not being able to reach the boat, he was again drawn into the ship, with his charge, but before two of the children had expired." pp. 21, 22.

We throw together two opposite traits of selfishness and generosity, as illustrative of the anomalies of the human heart. "Three out of the six boats we originally possessed were either completely stove or swamped in the course of the day, one of them with men in it; some of whom were seen floating in the water for a moment before they disappeared; and it is suspected that one or two of those who went down, must have sunk under the weight of their spoils, the same individuals having been seen eagerly plundering the cuddy cabins." p. 24.

"Towards evening, when the melancholy group were passively seated on the poop, exhausted by previous fatigue, anxiety, and fasting, were beginning to experience the pain of intolerable thirst, a box of oranges was accidentally discovered by some of the men, who, with a degree of mingled consideration, respect, and affection, that could hardly have been expected at such a moment, refused to partake of the grateful beverage until they had offered a share of it to their officers." p. 27.

We pass by our author's testimony to the ability and presence of mind of Col. Fearon of the 31st regiment; who, under the complicated anxiety of a commander, a husband, and a father, inspired composure and fortitude in all around him; in order to give the following passage respecting our author's own sensations in the immediate prospect of eternity. Let our readers contrast the feelings with which this pious and "gallant" officer gazed on that setting sun which appeared about to be his last, with the celebrated death-bed scene of Rousseau. "Open the window," said that unhappy man to his wife, in his expiring hours, "that I may see the verdant meadows once more. How beautiful is nature! How wonderful is yon splendid orb! [The sun was setting at the moment in all its glory on the Lake of Geneva:] behold its glorious light! The Deity summons me! How delightful is death to a man who is unconscious of a crime! [On which point consult, *passim*, his own infamous "Confessions."]

O God, I surrender to thee my soul, pure as it came out of thy hands; crown it with thy heavenly bliss."—Now let us see a truly Christian contrast, under far more appalling external circumstances.

"Some of the soldiers near me having casually remarked that the sun was setting, I looked round, and never can I forget the intensity with which I regarded his declining rays. I had previously felt deeply impressed with the conviction that that night the ocean was to be my bed; and had, I imagined, sufficiently realized to my mind, both the last struggles and the consequences of death. But as I continued solemnly watching the departing beams of the sun, the thought that that was really the very last that I should ever behold, gradually expanded into reflections, the most tremendous in their import.—It was not, I am persuaded, either the retrospect of a most unprofitable life, or the direct fear of death or of judgment, that occupied my mind at the period I allude to; but a broad illimitable view of eternity itself, altogether abstracted from the misery or felicity that flows through it,—a sort of painless, pleasureless, sleepless eternity. I know not whether the overwhelming thought would have hurried me, had I not speedily seized, as with the grasp of death, on some of those sweet promises of the Gospel, which give to an immortal existence its only charms; and that naturally enough led back my thoughts, by means of the brilliant object before me, to the contemplation of that blessed city, which hath no need of the sun, neither of the moon to shine in it; for the glory of God doth lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof."

"I have been the more particular in recording my precise feelings at the period in question, because they tend to confirm an opinion which I have long entertained,—in common, I believe, with yourself and others,—that we very rarely realize even those objects that seem, in our every-day speculations, to be the most interesting to our hearts. We are so much in the habit of uttering the awful words—Almighty, heaven, hell, eternity, divine justice, holiness, &c. without attaching to them, in all their magnitude, the ideas of which such words are the symbols, that we become overwhelmed with much of the astonishment that accompanies a new and alarming discovery, if, at any time, the ideas themselves are suddenly and forcibly impressed upon us; and it is probably this vagueness of conception, experienced even by those whose minds are not altogether unexercised on the subject of religion, that enables others, devoid of all reflection whatever, to stand on the very brink of that precipice which divides the world of time from the regions of eternity, not only with apparent, but frequently, I am persuaded, with real tranquility. How much is it to be lamented, that we do not keep in mind a truth which no one can pretend to dispute, that our indifference or blindness to danger, whether it be temporal or eternal, cannot possibly remove or diminish the extent of it." pp. 29—31.

We subjoin the following graphic delineation, for the sake of the memento which it suggests to the reader to be habitually prepared for that great and solemn change which cannot be far distant from any, and which may be much higher than in the hour of health and vivacity usually appears probable. Whether on land or at sea, how soon may all our earthly plans and projects be effectually and for ever put an end to, when we least think it; and "the place that knew us, know us no more!"

"Some time after the shades of night had enveloped us, I descended to the cuddy, in quest of a blanket to shelter me from the increasing cold; and the scene of desolation that there presented itself, was melancholy in the extreme. The place which, only a few short hours before, had been the seat of kindly intercourse, and of social gaiety, was now entirely deserted, save by a few miserable wretches, who were either stretched in irrevocable intoxication on the floor, or prowling about, like beasts of prey, in search of plunder. The sofas, drawers, and other articles of furniture, the due arrangement of which had cost so much thought and pains, were now broken into a thousand pieces, and scattered in confusion around me. Some of the geese and other poultry, escaped from their confinement, were cackling in the cuddy; while a solitary pig, wandering from its sty in the fore-cabin, was ranging at large in undisturbed possession of the Brussels carpet that covered one of the cabins. Glad to retire from a scene so cheerless and affecting, and rendered more dismal by the smoke which was oozing up from below, I returned to the poop, where I again found Captain Cobb, Colonel Fearon, and the few officers that remained, superintending with unabated zeal, the removal of the rapidly diminishing sufferers, as the boats successively arrived to carry them off." pp. 31, 32.

The interval of nearly three quarters of an hour which elapsed between each trip of the boat, and during which nothing could be done but to remain tranquil, and "see the salvation of God," was a truly fearful pause, especially to those who still remained on board when the shades of evening began to advance. On one of these occasions, an officer was entreated by his companions in danger to pray with them, and his prayer was frequently interrupted by exclamations of assent to some of his confessions on the part of the afflicted auditors. Similar acts of devotion seem to have been solemnly conducted during the whole of these intervals; and the effect was very striking in the order and composure which they secured in the most perilous moments. The author assures his readers, that if any persons should be disposed to despise, as unsoldierlike or contemptible, these humble exercises of devotion, there were no indications of ridicule even by the most profligate among those who were the subjects of this awful visitation.

Captain Cobb was the last person to quit the vessel, with the exception of a few individuals either intoxicated or struck powerlessly with apprehension and dismay, and who could not, by the most earnest entreaties, be persuaded to risk the perilous plunge into the boat. Of these, however, fourteen were picked up by another vessel, the Caroline, Captain Bibby, three having perished. The officers had only just preceded Captain Cobb, beginning with the juniors, the superiors remaining to the last. The vessel was seen to blow up at half-past one in the morning.

We must pass over the scene of hope and

fear, of joy and sorrow, which in the meantime was occurring on board the Cambria, as the successive parties arrived; the meeting of husbands and wives, parents and children, friends and companions, or the fatal intelligence of the separation of these and all other human ties by the stroke of death. We shall only state, that after great fatigue and suffering, and no slight peril from the over-crowded state of the ship—600 men, women, and children on board a brig of 200 tons, and several hundred miles from any accessible port,—the Cambria arrived in safety at Falmouth; where the whole party were received with a truly humane and charitable assiduity, which reflects the greatest honour upon the inhabitants. No labour or expense was spared to supply their necessities and promote their comfort; and the author utters a warm effusion of gratitude in particular for the strenuous efforts made by the members of the Society of Friends on the occasion. On the first Sunday after their arrival, Colonel Fearon, and his officers and men, with Captain Cobb, his officers and private passengers, repaired to the temple of God to pour out their thanksgivings for their great and providential deliverance. Indeed, from first to last, there is more of a religious spirit mixed up with the events of the narrative than we remember to have read of in any similar catastrophe. In particular, the letters of gratitude from the officers of the 31st regiment and the private passengers to Captain Cook and Captain Cobb; Col. Fearon's letter on behalf of himself and officers to the Falmouth Committee; and Captain Cook's reply; are marked by a strain of truly Christian sentiment, incomparably more scriptural and affecting than the usual common places on such occasions. The coldest heart, the most sceptical mind, could not indeed fail to have paid some passing acknowledgment to "Divine Providence" for such a deliverance; but we are pleased at witnessing in the religious allusions in all these communications far more than this barren homage; and if we may take these documents as indicative of a widely extended feeling, we have ample reason to be grateful to God for the great progress which true religion is evidently making, with whatever painful drawbacks, among all classes of our fellow-subjects; and for which, to quote the words of Captain Cook, "we shall not cease to offer up our grateful acknowledgments at the throne of Grace."

We must not omit to add, in conclusion, that the East-India Company, the Commander-in-Chief, and other public bodies, have united in testifying their admiration and gratitude for the highly honourable conduct of Captain Cook, his passengers, and crew; and various pecuniary and other rewards have been conferred upon them. Their last reward is the pleasing consciousness of the signal benefits which they have been the instruments in the hands of God of conferring upon their fellow-creatures.

From the London Quarterly Review.

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

Scarcely a wreck remains of the settlements which the Jesuits had formed from the Orrellana to the Uruguay, throughout the interior of that great country; settlements in which, during a few hundred years, there existed less misery and less guilt, more happiness and less alloy, than in any other part of the habitable world. The people whom they had collected there have been dispersed or destroyed; and the arts which they had introduced, and which were flourishing there, have been lost. Even the gross incapacity, and grosser misconduct of those by whom the Jesuits were superseded, could not have produced this utter destruction, without some other co-operating cause; and that cause is to be found in what is another and most characteristic difference between the Roman and the Reformed missionaries. The Romanists did not introduce the Bible. They built upon the sand; and the storm came, and the building fell. The converts had nothing left whereon to rest their belief, when their spiritual rulers were called away. Had the Jesuits raised up a body of intelligent Christians, and trusted them with the evidences of their faith, that faith would have survived the system of policy which was overthrown in their overthrow, and the Indians of Paraguay would at this day have existed as a Christian and civilized nation.

The history of the Moravian missions contains a fact interesting in itself, and singularly so as contrasted with the total wreck of this happy Christianity of the Jesuits among those Indians, who may properly be called their people. One of the primitive Moravians, George Schmidt by name, went to the Cape in 1737, and going a little way into the interior, erected a hut for himself, cleared a spot of ground for a plantation, and by winning the good will of the Hottentots, induced them to let him teach their children. He taught them to read Dutch, and instructed both them and their parents in the main truths of Christianity, undefined with any human inventions.—What he did was upon a small scale (for he baptized only seven adults;) difficulties were thrown in his way by the colonists, and he went to Europe in 1744, in the hope of obtaining from the government in Holland permission to revisit his little flock, and continue the labour of love which he had begun. But he was never allowed to return. The Moravians were informed that the forsaken Hottentots kept together, and longed for their teacher; but it was not till after an interval of almost fifty years that they understood how well Schmidt had laid the foundation of his work. When the missionaries then obtained permission to form a settlement in the colony at Bavian's Kloof, a Hottentot woman, eighty years of age, was carried to see them, being too infirm to walk. Schmidt had baptized her: she had preserved a Dutch Testament as a treasure beyond all price, which another woman, who had learnt to read from one of Schmidt's pupils, used to read to her. Her faith and knowledge had been thus preserved, and through her means the missionaries were welcomed as benefactors and teachers.

From the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

Perhaps there is no stronger practical proof of the excellent nature of our political institutions, than the spectacle which is now presented, in the situation of the four last Presidents of the United States. After

having contributed their energies and influence to the welfare of millions, over whom they were selected to preside, they are now, in the quiet shades of private life, performing their duties to their fellow-men, to their country, and to their God. There is no parallel to this in the history of ancient and modern governments; for while the Roman General tilled the field, and the Spanish Monarch sought the sequestered gloom of a cloister, their retirement was a voluntary proof of their own virtues, but not the effect of the established order of the public law. Events of vast importance to the welfare of our Republic distinctly mark each administration, tending alike to associate them with the name of the individual filling the office, and to divide into separate eras, the policy of the nation in its rapid march to its present prosperity. Adams will be remembered as long as the wise and wholesome laws, passed during the fury of party contentions exist. Jefferson's effort to increase the Navy, the war of 1812 while Madison presided, the encouragement of Internal Improvement and the stand taken by government in favour of liberty in both hemispheres under the direction and approval of Monroe, are bright spots in the history of the Confederation. Mr. Adams is now 90 years of age, feeble in body but strong in mind, unable to act in any capacity of a public nature. He cannot be expected to live much longer, for it falls not within the common lot of man, that his days should be extended to greater limits. Mr. Jefferson is Rector of a University in Virginia; Mr. Madison is at the head of an Agricultural Society; and recently, Mr. Monroe has been elected President of the Loudon County Auxiliary Colonization Society. These offices are creditable to the spirit which induces the possessors to fill them, and are evidences of their worth and talents. Another circumstance deserves to be mentioned. The President of the United States travels on a visit to his aged parent, unattended by guards, without pomp or show, depending entirely for protection upon the love and respect of the people. Contrast this with the fact, that in other governments, armed men are considered as necessary to protect the person of the ruler of the nation, wherever he moves, and we have another practical instance of the moral and practical nature, efficacy, and tendency of our invaluable institutions. *See Pierquet's*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

"MILTON'S NEW WORK."

A gentleman of Connecticut, with large fortune and considerable pretensions to literature, declared not long since, (as I was informed,) that "he intended to send to England for Shakespeare's last works." The idea was a new one, and to many incomprehensible; but how will these ignoramus who affected to ridicule the proposition, hang their heads, when they learn that Milton's new works have just issued from the press; that the evidence for their authenticity is considered as conclusive; and that the Rev. Mr. Sumner, Librarian to his Majesty, Author, &c. &c. has thought them worthy of a translation and notes, from his own classical pen?

Having the utmost confidence in Mr. Sumner, we sincerely hope that he will give us some account of the finding of the treasure—where it has lain concealed—whether it is in the hand writing of a lady, &c. In the mean while we will venture to make one or two observations.

The manuscript is said to be in the handwriting of one of 'Milton's daughters.' Dr. Johnson in his life of the poet, which, it has been well remarked, 'can never be surpassed,' mentions a story of Elizabeth Foster, a grand daughter of Milton's,—which seems to contradict this statement at once:—'She knew little of her grand father and that little was not good. She told of his harshness to his daughters, and his refusal to have them taught to write.' Milton's well known cruelty to his children, corroborates this fact.

Again—The Editor of the New-York American informs us that in the new treatise, Milton differs from the church of England, with regard to the "doctrine of the Trinity"—and the Editors of the Enquirer states (we presume on the authority of English papers) that the "author of Paradise Lost denies the divinity of the Saviour." If this be the case, one of two things is incontestably proved; either that the old man changed his notions in his dotage, or that the work in question is a forgery, for not to quote the many passages from the Paradise Lost, and Paradise Regained, which clearly and unequivocally declare the pre-existence and divinity of Jesus Christ—it will be necessary only to give one stanza from his poem composed in 1629, "On the morning of Christ's nativity."

"That glorious form, that light unsufferable,
And that far-beaming blaze of Majesty,
Wherewith he went at Heaven's high council table

To sit in the midst of Trinal Unity,
He laid aside: and here with us to be,
Forsook the courts of everlasting day,
And chose with us a darksome house of mortal clay."

SMECTYNNUS.

From the Literary Gazette.

ORIGIN OF FREEMASONRY.

The origin of Free Masonry has eluded the inquiries of the historian. Some imagine it to have been derived from the "guilds" of the masons, who, like other tradesmen, formed themselves into a fraternity, and held occasionally, the guilds or clubs for consulting the common interest and regulating the common concerns of the profession. Others derive masonry from the Jewish sect of Essenes, to which, indeed, a late author considers it indebted for much of its interior organization. Some have believed that Masonry was invented by the English Jesuits; others, that it is derived from the Templars; some, that it had its origin in an order of chivalry; and others, that it is derived from the Pythagorean societies; others deduce it, not without ingenuity, from the Dionysiacs of Asia Minor. This is ascribing to it very high antiquity; but they endeavour to obviate some objections, and think that if it is possible to prove the identity of any two societies from the coincidence of their external forms, we are authorized to conclude that the fraternity of Ionian architects and the fraternity of Free

Masons are exactly the same; and that, as the former practised the mysteries of Bacchus and Ceres, several of which are shown to be similar to the mysteries of Mithras as well as external procedure, the onisacae of Asia Minor. The charges of infidel and revolutionary principles, brought by Barruel and Robinson, against the lodges of Free Masons, are now, generally exploded.

ANECDOTE OF A FRENCH OFFICER.

A French officer who was a prisoner upon his parole at Reading, met with a Bible; he read it, and was so struck with its contents, that he was convinced of the folly of sceptical principles, and of the truth of Christianity, and resolved to become a Protestant. When his gay associates rallied him for taking so serious a turn, he said in his school-fellow Bernadotte, who has become a Lutheran. "Yes, but he became a Lutheran," said his associate, to obtain a crown. "My motive," said the Christian officer, "is the same; we only differ as to place.—The object of Bernadotte is to obtain a crown in Sweden, mine is to obtain a crown in heaven."

EXTRACT.

"When Rabbi Jochanan ben Zachai was sick, his disciples came to visit him; and when he saw them he began to weep. They say to him, Rabbi! the light of Israel is the right hand pillar, the strong hammer, wherefore dost thou weep? He answered them, if they were carrying me before a king of flesh and blood, who is here today, and to-morrow in the grave, who, if he were angry with me, his anger would not last for ever; if he put me in prison, his prison would not be everlasting; if he condemned me to death, that death would not be eternal; whom I could soothe with words, or bribe with riches; yet even in these circumstances I should weep. But now I am going before the King of kings, the holy and the blessed God, who lives and endures for ever and ever; who, if he be angry with me, his anger will last for ever; if he put me in prison, his bondage will be everlasting; if he condemn me to death, that death will be eternal; whom I cannot soothe with words, nor bribe with riches; when, farther, there are before me no ways, the one to hell, and the other to paradise, and I know not in which they are carrying me, shall I not weep?"—Clarke's notes on Matthew xxv.

Advertisements.

THE Latter Day Luminary,

EDITED BY THE

REV. OBADIAH B. BROWN,

Is published in Washington City, on the third Wednesday in each month, at Two Dollars per year.

Those who become responsible for five copies shall have a sixth gratis.
No subscription will be taken for less than a year, and subscribers will be understood to continue, unless seasonable notice shall be given to the contrary.

Communications, post paid, addressed to JOHN S. MEEHAN, the publisher, will receive immediate attention.

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER.

BIOGRAPHY.

Sketch of the Life and Character of the Rev. John Williams.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Religious Correspondence. Religion's A.

MISSIONARY.

Foreign. Society Islands. Geographical Situation of the Islands, &c. Former Character and Condition of the Inhabitants. Historical Sketch of the Mission to these Islands. Present Character and Condition of the Inhabitants. &c. Letter from Lott Carey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clerical Conduct. Tracts in India. Remarkable Conversion. Persecution Overlooked.

ACCOUNTS.

Rev. James R. Burdick. Treasurer of the Columbian College.

POETRY.

The Death of the Christian. The Feast of Pilgrim.

Agents and subscribers who are indebted for former volumes are requested to transmit amount by mail, in letters addressed to the publisher, without delay.

Circular.

Natchez, September 1st, 1825.

On the first day of November next, the undersigned contemplate establishing themselves in New Orleans, for the exclusive purpose of conducting a commission business.

The business now conducted by Jones, Richards & Co. in this place, will be continued, by the first day of December next, by thaniel Perkins, under the firm of PERKINS, RICHARDS, & CO.

Our A. H. Buckholts will remain here a month for the purpose of closing our present concern.

We solicit a continuance of the patronage which we have heretofore so generally received from our friends, to our new establishments in this place, and in New Orleans.

Respectfully yours,

RICHARDS & BUCKHOLTS.

To Magistrates, Constables,

A GENERAL assortment of Blanks, and Justices of the Peace, for sale on reasonable terms at this office.

Sept. 28.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Star
Published every Saturday,
By AUTHORITY OF THE BAPTIST
CONVENTION,
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE,
NORTH E STREET,
WASHINGTON CITY.

Three dollars per annum
for obtaining five responsible
copies, shall be entitled to the Star gratis.
If he will himself become
responsible for the payment, he shall receive
gratis, as long as he retains
copies on his list.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements, by the square,
for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.